

Rum Holiday Seen in Cut Of Dry Force

Chicago Wide Open as
Police Refuse to Aid in
Enforcement; Kansas
City Is Liquor Flooded

Lawlessness in Baltimore Feared

Price of Whisky Takes a
Tumble in Lid Lifting;
Kramer Is Alarmed

The breakdown of prohibition enforcement machinery throughout the country is imminent as a result of the laying off of 700 dry agents because of a shortage of funds with which to pay their salaries. Already the city reports a reduction in the price of liquor. In Chicago the police have served notice that they will not undertake the enforcement burden and that the city can run "wide open" without police interference. In Baltimore fears of a reign of lawlessness are expressed as a result of the laying off of the enforcement men. In other cities the continued sale of liquor is reported, with the prospect of a coming increase in the extent of law violation. The order laying off enforcement agents went into effect Friday, but in some cities the enforced holiday began several days ago. In one or two cities they are being retained temporarily, pending the outcome of negotiations to obtain more funds. John F. Kramer, prohibition commissioner, and Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, predicted yesterday in Washington that the laying off of the dry agents will result in the demoralization of the enforcement system which has been built up.

The situation existing in the principal cities of the country is summarized in the following special dispatches to The Tribune:

Lid Off in Chicago
CHICAGO, May 22.—The dismissal of seventy-five enforcement agents here last Thursday left only eight men on duty in the city, and the sale of beer and whisky goes on without fear of molestation. Although the Federal authorities had hoped the police would enforce the prohibition law, Chief Fitzmorris has stuck to his policy of letting the "blind pigs" run. The attitude of the city administration is that the Police Department is too busy with its regular work to devote any attention to enforcing the dry law.

The wet spell here is expected to last until July 1, when the staff of the enforcement office will be brought back to full force again.

Of the eight men on duty in Chicago four are on night guard duty at the warehouse where seized liquor is stored and the other four are on day duty. There are no agents at all to do field work.

As soon as the lid lifted the price of drinks dropped from 75 to 50 cents and in some cases to 35 cents.

San Francisco Force Hard Hit
SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—Enforcement of the prohibition law has almost ceased here. Prohibition Agent William Kelly has only half a dozen men on duty and the other half are on strike. Kelly's staff was reduced lower than he had anticipated. It was expected originally that part of the men laid off July 1 would be on strike against the government. Subsequent instructions from Washington were that no agents should be laid off without pay—only prohibition agents were to be laid off for seven weeks. Thus the whole force of the prohibition order fell on the prohibition agents.

Kelly had sounded a hint of warning to bootleggers who he declared that the more openly they violated the law during the time intervening between now and July 1 the more easily could they be caught. He said that the prohibition agents are busy on the job. Police authorities here are co-operating with the prohibition enforcement forces in the effort to enforce the law.

There is comparatively little liquor of good quality being sold here and that is commanding high prices. Bootlegging is not difficult to get, but even the inferior quality is holding up as to price. Authorities said to-night that they do not anticipate any special effort on the part of the people here to dispose of their liquor between now and July 1.

The State Law Enforcement League issued a statement regarding the proposed relaxation of enforcement, declaring that "the bootleggers of this state need not get excited" over the state.

First Baby Pilgrim Adopted; Hundreds Clamor for Others

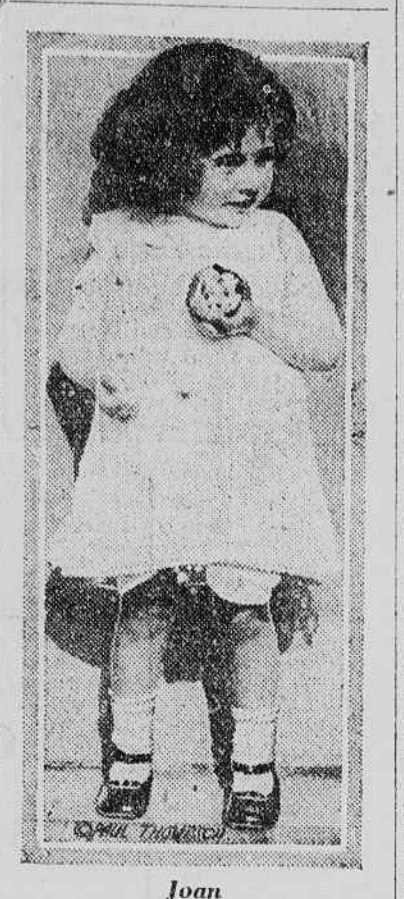
Remaining Twelve Will Not Be Disposed Of Until
Out-of-Town People Have Chance; Children So
Popular More Will Be Brought From England

One of the baby pilgrims who arrived from England on the Aquitania last Friday has found a home and foster parents. Joan, blooming with health and good looks, is the first to be handed over for adoption. She is going to a childless home in the Middle West. The chances are that one of these days she is going to be a learned young mathematician or historian, for her newly acquired American parents are well known educationists.

Joan is only beginning to know the meaning of loving arms and good food. She was so undernourished when she came under the care of the National Adoption Society in England that it seemed as if she could not be kept alive. Miss Josephine Plows-Day, who is associated with Miss Clara B. Spence in the work of bringing the babies to this country, has been supporting her for months. Plenty of milk, sunshine and fresh air have brought her to Joan's cheeks, laughter to her eyes and curves to her infant form.

When an effort was made by Miss Plows-Day to bring her to this country some time ago, ship officials would not take the responsibility of giving her a passage. After months of preliminary arrangement and the overthrow of obstacles, Joan was able to come along with twelve others. It was really she who paved the way for this novel pilgrimage.

With the fate of one baby settled, hundreds of women are clamoring for the other twelve. They are so sought after by the American committee of the British National Adoption Society that it does not know which way to turn. Miss Spence's School for Girls, 30 West Fifty-fifth Street, is besieged by men and women anxious to adopt the English babies. Letters, telegrams and telephone calls about them are being received continuously. In order to be



Joan
fair to all applicants no more of the children will be given away prior to the arrival of out-of-town candidates who are on their way here to see them.

Stillman Case Settlement Is Due To-morrow

Withdrawal of Litigation
by Banker Automatically
Clears Name of Baby Guy
of Any Illegitimacy Taint

New terms are now under consideration for the settlement of the divorce case of James A. Stillman, millionaire banker director, against Anne Urquhart Potter Stillman. It is believed a final settlement will be reached this week, probably as early as to-morrow.

Just eight days after The Tribune had announced exclusively that Mr. Stillman would drop his suit all other New York newspapers came out yesterday and concurred. New terms of settlement, according to a reliable source, are: Mrs. Stillman is to receive \$7,500 a month for the support of herself and her four children, Anne, nineteen years old; James A. Jr., seventeen; Alexander, eleven, and Guy, twenty-nine months.

When any of the children are with their father he will provide for their support. It is said he has already made provision for Miss Anne. Mr. Stillman will also pay for the education of baby Guy.

Means Recognition of Guy
When Mr. Stillman drops his suit, it was said on good authority, Guy automatically becomes recognized as his son, for the reason that his legitimacy is no longer questioned or attacked. John E. Mack, guardian ad litem for Guy, will continue to watch his interests until such time as Justice Morschauser, of the Supreme Court, who appointed him, sees fit to remove him. Mr. Mack, it is known, will not stand in the way of any terms of settlement which are satisfactory to the baby's mother, but under the state law he is bound to guard the baby's interests. Under any terms which withdraw the charges concerning the birth of Guy he automatically shares equally with the other children under the \$50,000 trust fund created by the will of the late James A. Stillman, grandfather of the Stillman children. Mr. Mack anticipates no trouble obtaining any court order necessary to establish forever the legitimacy of Guy's birth.

Mr. Stillman under the new terms will pay all expenses, court costs, attorneys' fees and cover all other outlays incident to the litigation since its inception, July 1, 1920.

Two babies, Guy Stillman and Jay Leeds, are said to have had much to do with the settlement of the suit. Mr. Stillman is said to have been advised against

President Due Here at 8 A.M. On Mayflower

Will Speak at Luncheon
of Academy of Political
Science Before Going
to Review in Brooklyn

President Harding will come to New York to-day. The Presidential yacht Mayflower was making good time, according to wireless reports received last night, and is expected to steam up the Hudson River about 8 a. m. It is probable that the Mayflower will anchor off Ninety-sixth Street.

The President and Mrs. Harding have as their guests Secretary of War and Mrs. Keogh, Secretary of the Interior and Senator and Mrs. Knox, of Pennsylvania; Senator and Mrs. E. J. Dwyer, of New York; Senator and Mrs. C. W. Clegg, of New Jersey; Brigadier General and Mrs. Sawyer, George B. Christian, jr., and Colonel Sherrill, of the President's staff.

President Harding and his party will be escorted to the West Twenty-third Street ferry by F. W. Galbraith jr., national commander of the American Legion, and will go to Hoboken by special boat to Hoboken by special train to be held at 10 a. m. at Pier 4 for members of the expeditionary forces whose bodies lie there. The hotel Commodore will be the headquarters of the Presidential party.

To Address Scientists
President Harding will address the Academy of Political Science at its luncheon at the Hotel Astor, returning to his hotel about 3 p. m. to start for Brooklyn, where he is to review the 23d Regiment. Edwin P. Maynard and General James Robb of the 2d Brigade of the National Guard will act as his escort.

The President will be accompanied by Mrs. Harding, General Sawyer, Baron De Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgian Ambassador, United States Senator Calder, United States Senator and Governor of New York, Jeremiah W. Wood, Mayor Hylan, Borough President Riegelman and prominent military men.

Their route will be down Fifth Avenue to Ninth Street, east to Lafayette Street, through Canal Street to the Manhattan Bridge, across that structure to Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, up Lafayette Avenue to Bedford Avenue and south to the armory. As the party crosses the bridge a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired at the Navy Yard. Two hundred and fifty thousand school children will be marshalled on both sides of the Brooklyn streets through which the President will pass.

Ship Unions Vote Down Compromise

Decide to Keep Up Strike,
Despite Offer to Cut
Proposed Reduction of
Wages to 15 Per Cent

Secretary Davis Asks Referendum Cabinet Member Still Has Hopes of a Settlement; Harbor Men to Stay On

Proposals for a settlement of the marine workers' strike, involving 120,000 men on American ships on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, were rejected by the unions at a mass meeting held yesterday at Cooper Union.

Acting on a tentative agreement reached at Washington on Saturday by representatives of the Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association, Secretary of Labor Davis and Admiral Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, that the strikers accept a compromise reduction in their wages of 15 per cent instead of the 30 per cent originally demanded by the ship owners, the meeting voted to stand pat on their contention that their wages for another year should continue the same as for the year ending May 1.

On the contrary, however, that the ship owners, on the ground that the ship might be effected at once, said last night he was still hopeful that negotiations would be successful. He conferred with H. H. Raymond, president of the American Steamship Owners' Association, and obtained their consent to recommend that the ship owners' wage committee continue negotiations in Washington to-morrow.

Benson Would Compromise
It is understood that Admiral Benson, representing the government's interest, in about 2,000 men consented to sign a wage scale for a 15 per cent reduction to continue for one year, thus waiving any prospect for further reductions during that time. The ship owners, on the other hand, had a 15 per cent reduction in their wages would not be sufficient to enable them to compete with the rates of foreign shipping.

Reports were submitted to the union that the ship owners would be distinguished to continue negotiations after next Tuesday, especially in view of the union's refusal to accept the tentative agreement, on the ground that the ship owners thought they detected a weakening of the strike. It also was reported that Shipping Board officials regarded the strike as only 30 per cent effective, so far as the government's ships are concerned.

Despite reports which some union officials regarded as unfounded, the Cooper Union meeting voted unanimously to reject any compromise on a basis of a wage cut of 15 per cent. The strong elements were present at the meeting, one favoring and the other disapproving of a compromise settlement, but when the vote was taken it was without dissent. Opposition to any reduction in wages came from the meeting, and was supported by Mr. Healey, chairman of the union's conference committee, and Ernest Pegg, chairman of the union's executive committee.

Declares War to Finish
"We intend to carry out the fight on the Pacific Coast until we win," said Mr. Pegg. "The ship owners have entered into an agreement with our advocates, and we have entered into an agreement that we will not be beaten." Another strong element opposed to a compromise settlement, and in the presence of the harbor men, who are not on strike but who have a vote in the union. They contend that any reduction in wages would eventually bring the strike to a halt, and they refrain from striking in sympathy with the seagoing workers on the ground that they might be enjoined by court action from striking.

Those who urged the men to join in the negotiations looking to a settlement on the basis of the tentative agreement, it is understood, were J. B. Brown, president of the National Marine Workers' Association; Bert L. Todd, head of the seagoing engineers in New York; George N. Willeys, of Boston; C. E. Thurston, of Norfolk; James B. Drake, of Philadelphia, and William Hyman, of Baltimore. All of these men were at the conference in Washington which resulted in the tentative agreement.

German Army Invades Silesia; Polish Forces Are Driven Back; Volunteers in Pitched Battle

League Idea Is Expected
to Die of Inaction as
Premiers and Ambassadors
Fulfill Its Purpose

Councils Suit Harding as Association

WASHINGTON, May 22.—President Harding's desire, frequently expressed during the campaign, for an association of nations, is entirely satisfied, according to some of his most intimate advisers, with the present Supreme Council and Council of Ambassadors.

Speculation on what is to become of the League of Nations and what will be done toward setting up the much discussed association of nations has become rife since the speech of Colonel Harvey in London Thursday night at the Pilgrims' dinner. Both of these questions are easily answered so far as it may be assumed that Washington controls the situation.

The League of Nations is not getting anywhere with the United States remaining out, and the expectancy here is that it will die of dry rot in a few years, if not of inanition at once. But certainly nothing is being done now, and no preparations are being made for anything to be done.

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Open Discussion Proposed
President Harding is said to believe that at the meetings of the council of ambassadors there could be frank discussion of problems which arise, the great merit, as claimed by its advocates, of the league of nations. The argument that the great war never would have begun had there been any such binding this country to its advocates, also would apply if it is declared, in behalf of the council of ambassadors.

No Ultimatum Involved
The contention which Mr. Sumnerlin will deliver to General Obregon contains nothing which can justify its being characterized as an ultimatum, but it is understood the Mexican Executive will be left in no doubt as to the determination of the American Administration to see that American interests are not indefinitely discriminated against. It is said to have been prepared not only with the knowledge of Secretary Fall but in collaboration with him.

Among the conditions set forth are: Elimination of the provisions of Article XXVII of the Mexican Constitution relating to the nationalization of the subsoil rights, in so far as they are in violation of land to which title was obtained prior to the adoption of the Constitution in 1917.

Britain Wants Rhine Towns Evacuated; France Opposed to Any Concessions

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, May 22.—Although the date of the next meeting of the Supreme Allied Council has not yet been fixed, it is understood that the British government is making an effort to widen the scope of discussion there. It was planned that only the Silesian controversy would be taken up, but the British now want to talk over the removal of the penalties imposed on Germany May 8. The British view is that as Germany already has begun to make reparations payments, the cities east of the Rhine occupied by Anglo-French troops after the first London conference should be evacuated.

It is said that tentative advances made in support of this point of view have elicited from the Paris government the reply that the penalties were applied not only to force payment of reparations, but the fulfillment of other clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, covering disarmament and the trial of war criminals, and that as these obligations have not yet been fulfilled, the penalties ought not to be withdrawn.

Harding Gives Mexico Terms Of Recognition

Statement Is Prepared That
Warns Obregon Treaty
Must Be Signed Assuring
Rights of Americans

Fall's Report Followed
Summerlin to Depart Next
Week for Mexico City
to Present His Demands

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A definite statement outlining the conditions upon which the United States would extend recognition to the Obregon government of Mexico has been prepared for submission to President Obregon. This statement in the form of a memorandum, it was said to-night, will be delivered to Obregon by George T. Summerlin, counselor of the American Embassy at Mexico City, who is expected to depart for Mexico this week. He was summoned here a month ago by the Secretary of State to give first hand information concerning the situation in that country.

The conditions for recognition, it is understood, are virtually identical with the recommendations made by Secretary Fall in his report at the last session of Congress as chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which investigated the Mexican question.

The important feature of the communication is said to be the insistence that Obregon must sign some document giving assurances that Americans and their interests will be properly safeguarded in Mexico before the United States will consider the resumption of formal relations with that country. If such assurances are given it is believed that Henry P. Fletcher, Under Secretary of State, who was ambassador to Mexico for a time under the Wilson Administration until he resigned because of disapproval of that Administration's policy toward Mexico, will be designated to represent the United States in drafting a treaty.

Believe Negotiations Begun
The impression prevails in Tokio that Japan is actually inaugurating negotiations with the Chinese government, though for the moment there is a question as to the recognition of that government. Meanwhile the leading Japanese newspapers insist that Japan will withdraw her troops from the Shantung railroad to Tsing-tau without awaiting China's acceptance of Japan's standing offer to open restoration negotiations. It is declared this withdrawal will be carried out with an aim to hastening arrangements for the actual relinquishment of the province to China.

The newspapers also declare the government is arranging to evacuate the whole of Silesia with the exception of the points in Saghalin Province which were occupied because of the Nikolaievsk massacre.

The Kokiin Shimbun, the military organ, attacks the government, which, it says, is trying to create the false impression that it will establish a constructive policy in Silesia by withdrawing its troops. It says the military leaders are fearful that such an evacuation will lead to anarchistic conditions inimical to Japan and the other powers. The newspaper also reports that Japan is to make a loan to the Chinese Eastern Railway.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy to-day, possibly showers; to-morrow fair; not much change in temperature; fresh westerly winds.
Full Report on Last Page

Teutons Attack in Two Columns and Capture Guns and Rifles; Pre- pare to Renew Assault

Fighting Severe
In Four Districts

Casualties Are Numerous
and Warsaw Reinforce-
ments Rush to Front

LONDON, May 23.—The first real operation of war during the Polish insurrection in Upper Silesia occurred Saturday evening, when Germans attacked in the Grossteiner Forest, according to a dispatch to The London Times from Ratibor. The correspondent followed the Germans, and says they attacked in two columns, one from Lowitzko and the other from Krappitz and Gogolin.

The Poles left their position hurriedly. Near Gogolin four field guns and eight machine guns and 150 rifles were captured.

The correspondent said the Germans were reinforcing their positions and intended to continue the attack Sunday evening.

Fighting Incessant
A dispatch to The London Times from Oppeln says incessant fighting, with numerous casualties, continues between Polish insurgents and Germans in the Rosenberg, Kreuzburg, Ratibor and Krappitz areas. This dispatch was dated Saturday.

The correspondent motored through the Polish lines, where he saw new troops and artillery and other equipment. He says that Adelbert Korfanty's proclamation to the Polish chiefs about disarmament and withdrawal is considered either a joke or a clever diplomatic move.

The Germans, says the correspondent, have been reinforced. They have artillery and a large quantity of revolvers and about one rifle to each two men.

Poles Are Reinforced
BERLIN, May 22.—A dispatch from a German source at Oppeln says Polish reinforcements have crossed the frontier into Upper Silesia and there was severe fighting Sunday in the neighborhood of Rosenberg. The insurgents were compelled to evacuate several villages. The final outcome of the affair has not been reported.

Allied Official Asserts Germans Are Playing Fair

Attitude of Berlin Government
More Than Satisfactory, He
Says; May Exceed Demands

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE
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BERLIN, May 22.—"The Allies have reason to feel more than satisfied with the attitude the German government has displayed on the question of disarmament," an Allied official with the highest authority told The Tribune correspondent to-day.

Intervall Commission members of the official continued, "that the answer of the German government to the commission's demand for the delivery of war materials, including certain fortresses and guns, which have not yet been handed over to the Allies, is entirely satisfactory. I learn that the German government is even trying to comply with its obligations before the dates fixed in the commission's note."

"This does not apply to the Einwohnerwehr, on which no answer is due until July 31. Orders to the army instructing the soldiers to surrender certain war material are understood to have been sent out Friday."

The Tribune correspondent is able to say on the most trustworthy authority that the persistent rumors which have been circulated of a sharp disagreement between Lloyd George and Lord Aberdeen, the British Ambassador here, over the German recent declarations of policy are entirely without foundation. The ambassador is entirely in accord with the Premier's point of view.

The whole world should congratulate itself that the Allied official whom the Tribune correspondent quotes, "on President Harding's attitude toward the European situation. I believe it will contribute greatly toward the settlement of European affairs and stay the hands of those who are seeking the boat."

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